

INEBRIATE RETREATS, IRELAND.

(42 & 43 Vic., cap. 19, Section 16; and 61 & 62 Vic., cap. 60, Section 26 (c.))

THE FIRST REPORT

(WITH APPENDICES)

OF THE

INSPECTOR FOR IRELAND

UNDER

THE INEBRIATES ACTS, 1879 TO 1900,

For the Years 1903 and 1904.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.



DUBLIN:

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DUBLIN CASTLE,

2nd September, 1905.

No. 18020.

Sir,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, forwarding, for submission to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, your Report on "The Lodge" Inebriate Retreat, Belfast, for the years 1903 and 1904.

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) J. B. DOUGHERTY.

Sir G. P. O'Farrell,

Office of Inspectors of Lunatics,

Dublin Castle.

INEBRIATE RETREATS, IRELAND.

Report for the years 1903 and 1904 on the Retreat
established under the Inebriates Acts, 1879-1900.

DUBLIN CASTLE,

21st July, 1905.

To

HIS EXCELLENCY WILLIAM HUMBLE, EARL OF DUDLEY,

LORD LIKUTENANT-GENERAL AND GENERAL GOVERNOR OF IRELAND.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

THE duty of inspecting the Inebriate Retreat established in Ireland under the provisions of the Inebriates Acts, 1879 to 1900, having been assigned to me by Your Excellency's directions, I have the honour to submit this, my First Annual Report, in pursuance of the provisions of the Habitual Drunkards Act, 1879 (42 & 43 Vic., cap. 19), Section 16, and the Inebriates Act, 1898 (61 & 62 Vic., cap. 60), Section 26 (c).

Up to the present only one Retreat has been established in this country, viz.:—"The Lodge Inebriate Retreat, Sydenham Avenue, Strandtown, Belfast."

The origin of the institution is as follows:—

The Irish Women's Temperance Union, a philanthropic association, whose efforts in the cause of temperance are deserving of the greatest praise, determined a few years ago to establish a voluntary Retreat for females.

The necessary funds for this purpose having been voluntarily subscribed by the members of the Union and their friends throughout the country, steps were taken to secure "The Lodge"—which is an ordinary villa, situated in a good residential district in the eastern suburbs of Belfast.

This villa contains a dining-room, drawing-room, small library, work-room, eight bedrooms, a conservatory, and the necessary kitchen, pantry, bathrooms, sanitary, and other accommodation; and stands on a site of about 1½ acres in extent.

With very little alteration, the villa was opened in 1902 for the reception of patients, but it was soon found that, as there was no power to detain the patients against their will, the good effect of the institution was likely to be seriously impaired.

The Union, therefore, determined to have the Retreat brought under the Acts, which involved its being licensed and conducted in accordance with Rules framed by Your Excellency.

These Rules, which will be found *in extenso* in the Appendix, prescribe the Form of Licence; the procedure to be followed in obtaining it; the books and records to be kept; the forms of notification of the admission and discharge of patients; the course to be followed as regards regulating the employment and treatment of the patients, the visits of their friends, and their correspondence; the precautions to be taken to instruct the attendants as regards the offences specified in the Acts; and they also lay down instructions with regard to the inspection of Retreats.

In pursuance of these Rules, application was made by the Irish Women's Temperance Union to the licensing authority, viz., the Council of the County Borough of Belfast, which body, on being informed that the plans of the buildings had received the approval of Your Excellency, duly licensed the Retreat for the reception of 15 patients on the 8th May, 1903.

The licence, which runs for twenty-four months from that date, was made out in the name of the Matron in office at that time, Miss Kate MacPherson, but was afterwards transferred to her successor, Miss R. Clarke.

On the issue of the licence, all the patients who were then in the institution were either discharged or signed the statutory application for admission, and had the other prescribed forms filled up for their detention.

Prior to the licensing of the Retreat, there was no power to detain the patients against their will, but, after being licensed, notwithstanding that the procedure for admission is still voluntary on the part of the patients, they can be legally detained against their will for the full time for which they agree to remain when applying for admission.

It is recognised that the only hope of the complete reformation of a confirmed inebriate is prolonged abstinence from alcoholic liquor, and it is evident, therefore, that the power of compulsory detention is a vital necessity for effective treatment.

The necessary medical attendance and supervision of the patients is afforded by Dr. R. W. Leslie, who resides in the immediate vicinity.

From the date of the licensing of the Retreat up to the 31st December, 1904, 22 patients were admitted; 3 were re-admitted; and 14 were discharged—leaving 11 resident at the end of the year 1904.

The 22 admissions are exclusive of three cases who, at the expiration of the period of detention for which they originally signed, elected to remain for a further period, and made a fresh application to be retained in each case.

Two escapes were recorded since the opening of the Retreat, but in both cases the patients were brought back to the institution.

Sufficient time has not yet elapsed to comment on the after-history of the discharged cases, but even already there are indications that, in a number of cases, the treatment has had a good effect.

Up to the 31st December, 1904, I paid six visits to the Institution, and at each visit I found all the rooms clean, well kept, and comfortably heated; the patients usefully employed; and all parts of the house in good order generally.

The dietary is sufficiently good; the cooking and service of the meals appear to receive attention; and the patients seemed in every case to be as happy and contented as could, under the conditions of their detention, be expected.

No serious complaints were made to me, but, in some cases, patients requested private interviews, at which they urged various reasons for obtaining their discharge.

In three cases patients were discharged before the expiration of the term for which they had signed—in one case in consequence of illness; in the second in order to join her husband, who had gone abroad; and in the third in consequence of the serious illness of her child.

The only matter in connection with the building and its surroundings to which I deemed it my duty to call attention was the surmounting of the boundary wall by barbed wire. This, in my opinion, gives the garden somewhat of a prison appearance, but it is not sufficiently noticeable to make it necessary to insist on its removal.

I also suggested that the drainage should be connected with the town system, if it be decided to retain the present premises.

The patients are divided into two classes, according to the rate paid for maintenance, viz., the "better" and the "working" class. Each class dines separately, and the former do no house-work, as the latter do.

The rates charged range from 5s. to £2 2s. per week.

Having regard to the great need for institutions of this kind throughout the country, it is to be hoped that, at no distant date, others may be established for males as well as females.

A great number of them have been established in England and Scotland, where they are reported to be doing good work, and, when it is remembered how widespread is intemperance in the use of alcohol, it will be apparent how ineffective to grapple with the evil is one small establishment, for the detention of Protestant females only, in the whole of Ireland.

I trust that when the good work which this institution is doing is more widely known, it will obtain liberal support from all persons interested in the good cause of temperance in Ireland.

No certified Inebriate Reformatories have yet been established in this country—the State Inebriate Reformatory at Ennis being the only other institution which has been constituted under the Inebriates Acts 1879 to 1900, but this institution is for the detention of habitual drunkards only, in whose case the procedure for admission is taken in a Court of Justice, and is of a criminal nature.

The report on the working of this institution will be found in the Annual Parliamentary Reports of the General Prisons Board, by which Board it is maintained and controlled.

I cannot conclude this Report without again referring to the laudable efforts of the Irish Women's Temperance Union in the cause of temperance, and to the great energy and enterprise displayed by the Managing Committee of The Lodge Retreat. These ladies have been untiring in their visits to the institution, and their interest in the well-being of the patients.

To Mrs. McAlery, the Hon. Secretary, in particular, I feel greatly indebted for the prompt and business-like way she dealt with the numerous questions which arose in the establishment of this small pioneer institution.

It will be readily understood that the carrying out of all the safeguards with which the Law surrounds every measure affecting the liberty of the

subject, imposes an onerous duty on all concerned and gives rise to regulations which, to the ordinary lay mind, may appear unnecessary, or even vexatious, but it is only right to record that the Hon. Secretary at once adopted every suggestion made to her, and evinced a thorough anxiety to carry out the provisions of the Law in every detail.

The present Matron, Miss R. Clarke, and her predecessor, Miss K. MacPherson, have also, so far as my observation extends, been extremely considerate to the patients, and painstaking in the discharge of their duties.

Particulars relating to the Retreat and its inmates are given in tabular form in the Appendices, in which will also be found extracts from the published Reports of the Irish Women's Temperance Union with regard to its working.

I have the honour to be,

Your Excellency's obedient Servant,

GEO. PLUNKETT O'FARRELL, M.D.

APPENDIX A.

TABLE I.

Particulars of Retirees, and Patients admitted thereto, during the Years 1903 and 1904.

Year.	Number of Retirees Licensed.	Number of Beds available for Patients under the Act.	Number of Patients admitted under the Act.			Number of Patients admitted privately (not under the Act).			Total number of Patients treated in Licensed Institutions.
			M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	
1903	1	14*	—	6	6	—	—	—	6
1904	1	14*	—	19	19	—	—	—	19

* Licensed for 15.

TABLE II.

Particulars of Retirees under Licence, and Patients admitted thereto, during the Years 1903 and 1904.

Year.	Name and situation.	Name of Licensee.	Date of Licence or Renewal of Licence.	Number for which licensed.	Patients under the Act.						Total accommodation provided under the Act and otherwise.
					Sex.	Number remaining on 31st December, 1902.	Number admitted during the year 1903.	Number discharged during the year 1903.	Deaths during the year 1903.	Number remaining on 31st December, 1903.	
1903.	The Lodge, Sydenham Avenue, Stranmillis, Belfast.	Miss K. MacPherson.	8th May, 1903.	35	Female.	—	6	6	—	6	14
1904.	Do.	Miss R. Clarke.	Transferred to Miss R. Clarke on 6th May, 1904.	15	do.	4	10	12	—	12	14
						1903	1904	1904	1904	1904	

TABLE III.

Containing further Details concerning existing Retirees.

NAME OF RETIREE.	Weekly Fees charged.	Any Fees Patients admitted.	Whether Out-patient is "admitted by Registration, or only "encouraged."	Social Class for which provision is made.	Whether open for admission of Private Patients in addition to Patients under the Act.	Minimum period for which Patients are admitted.
The Lodge, Sydenham Avenue, Belfast.	5s. to £3 3s.	None.	Encouraged.	"Baker" and Working Classes.	Patients under the Act only.	6 months.

TABLE IV.

Number of "Private Patients" admitted to Licensed Retreats during the Years 1903 and 1904.

NAME OF RETREAT.	Number admitted between 1st December 1903 and 11th	Number Ad- mitted during the years 1903 and 1904.	Number Dis- charged during the years 1903 and 1904.	Deaths during the years 1903 and 1904.	Number Remaining Ret. December 1903 and 1904.	Average Term of Residence of all Private Patients.
The Lodge, Sydenham Avenue, Bellingham.	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL

TABLE V.

Showing an Analysis of the Periods for which Patients of both Sexes entered Retreats under the Acts.

Year	1 Years	2 Months	3 Months	4 Months	5 Months	6 Months	9 Months	6 Months	5 Months	4 Months	3 Months and less	Total
1903.	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	3	-	-	*1	6
1904.	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	10	-	-	-	19

* Exceptional case.

TABLE VI.

Particulars concerning Patients under the Acts Discharged from Retreats during the Years 1903 and 1904.

Year.	How Discharged.	Remarks.	Number.	Total.
1903.	Efflux of Time.	-	-	1
	Under Section 15.	(By order of the Lord Lieutenant).	-	-
	Do., 18.	(By order of a Judge in Chambers).	-	-
	Do., 13.	(By order of a Justice on the request of the Licencee of the Retreat).	-	-
		If health rendering further detention inadvisable.	1	1
		Total Discharged.	-	2
1904.	Efflux of Time.	-	-	10
	Under Section 15.	(By order of the Lord Lieutenant).	-	-
	Do., 18.	(By order of a Judge in Chambers).	-	-
	Do., 13.	(By order of a Justice on the request of the Licencee of the Retreat).	-	-
		Urgent private affairs requiring patients' presence elsewhere.	2	2
		Total Discharged.	-	12

APPENDIX B.

INEBRIATES ACTS, 1879 TO 1899 (RULES FOR RETREATS) (IRELAND).

COPY OF RULES FOR RETREATS LICENSED UNDER THE INEBRIATES ACTS, 1879 TO 1899,
DATED 3RD FEBRUARY, 1903, APPROVED BY THE LORD LIEUTENANT.

THE INEBRIATES ACTS, 1879 TO 1899.

RULES FOR RETREATS IN IRELAND LICENSED UNDER THE ABOVE ACTS.

Application for Licence.

1. Before application is made to a local authority by any person or persons desirous of obtaining a licence to conduct a retreat under the Inebriates Acts, the following particulars with respect to the proposed institution shall be previously submitted to the Lord Lieutenant for approval—

- (1.) The name proposed for the retreat.
- (2.) The names of persons applying for a licence.
- (3.) A description and plan of the site.
- (4.) Plans of building, showing area, height, and arrangement of rooms, the external offices and conveniences attached to the buildings, and all necessary details as to safe custody, water supply and baths, fire escapes, drainage, ventilation and sanitary arrangements.

The plans must exhibit—

- (a.) Adequate bedrooms or dormitory accommodation, day rooms and proper provision for the employment of inmates. Dormitories should show 600 cubic feet of air space per head, and separate bedrooms at least 720 cubic feet, but no calculation for height of room is to exceed 12 feet, and in each case conditions must exist for efficient ventilation.
- (b.) Separate and suitable room or rooms to be used, in case of necessity, for the treatment of cases of illness.

Forms.

2. The forms numbered I. to VI. in the Appendix A hereto shall be used for the purpose set out in the headings thereof, and in lieu of the forms set out in the Second Schedule of the Act of 1879. Forms VII. and VIII. are for the use of licensees making application to Justices for "Discharge" or "Leave of Absence" in the case of patients detained under the Acts, and in accordance with sections 12 and 19 respectively of the Act of 1879.

Plans.

3. The plan or plans submitted to the Justices according to the Form No. 1 of Appendix A shall be hung up in some conspicuous place in the retreat.

On the plan or plans the rooms to be appropriated to the use of inebriates, hereafter termed "patients," shall be distinguished from those used by the licensee and his family.

Superintendent and Deputy.

4. The resident licensee of a retreat shall, whenever possible, be a registered medical man.

He may from time to time appoint a Deputy, who shall be a person approved by the Officer (hereinafter called the Inspector) assigned by the Lord Lieutenant to act as Inspector, to assist him in the execution of his duties and in the general management of the retreat.

The local authority granting a licence for a retreat may give consent to the appointment of such Deputy as a permanent officer, so that he may at any time be ready to act during the temporary absence of the licensee in accordance with the conditions of section 3 of the Inebriates Act, 1888.

Books.

5. The licensee of the retreat shall provide and keep the following books, namely:—

- (a.) The "Register of Admissions and Discharges."
- (b.) The "Case Book," in which the medical attendant, or the licensee, if acting as medical attendant, shall enter the name, sex, and previous occupation of every patient admitted into the retreat, and other particulars.

Subsequent entries shall be made in the Case Book recording the progress of each case, and also all bodily ailments, injuries, or accidents happening to the patients; the medicines and alcoholic stimulants (if any) administered; and the special treatment adopted for the cure of the patient, with the result. Such entries shall be made weekly or oftener.

The licensee shall take such steps as are reasonably practicable to learn the history of his patients after they have been licensed or discharged, and the information thus procured shall be entered in the Case Book in the words "Doing well," "Improved," "Not improved," "Not heard of," "Issued," or "Dead," as the case may be, together with any particulars of interest that may have been ascertained.

The "Register" and "Case Book" shall respectively be in the forms, and contain entries of the particulars, given and indicated in the Appendixes B and C hereto annexed.

- (c.) A "Licensee's Journal," in which shall be entered, under date, particulars of all matters of importance occurring in the retreat, noting therein all instances of infraction of discipline or offenses by patients, servants, or persons unconnected with the institution, especially detailing all circumstances associated with the obtaining of liquor by patients, either by their own efforts or by aid of other persons, and the means taken to prevent recurrence. Should any physician, dentist or surgeon be employed, a full detail of the circumstances shall be at once entered in the journal. A note shall also be made at the commencement of every month stating the number of private patients accommodated in the retreat, in addition to those duly admitted "under the Acts."
- (d.) A "Visitor's Book," with which shall be bound up King's Printer's copies of the above Acts, which shall be for the use of the Inspector, and the Inspector shall enter therein such observations and report as he may think fit, and a copy of all such entries shall, within three days after the date thereof respectively, be transmitted by the licensee to the Lord Lieutenant by post.
- (e.) The licensee shall keep a list of all patients residing in his house, or who may be absent on license, together with the payments made by or for each of them.

Notices.

6. In addition to the notices required by the Acts, the licensee shall, immediately after the death or within two days of discharge of any patient in the retreat, send by post notice of such death or discharge to the Clerk of the Local Authority and to the Lord Lieutenant.

The licensee shall, within two clear days, send by letter to the Inspector notice of every license permitting a patient to be temporarily absent from the retreat, and such notice shall give the name and address of the person with whom the patient is to reside during such absence.

He shall also, immediately send notice by letter marked "Urgent" to the Inspector of every escape of a patient, and, on subsequent return, of the return of such patient to the retreat, stating whether or not a warrant was issued.

Admissions and Discharges.

7. Copies of admission forms sent to the Lord Lieutenant, in accordance with section 11 of the Act of 1879, must be accompanied with exact information of the date of entry of the patient to whom such admission forms apply, and in notifying the discharge of a patient from a retreat to the Lord Lieutenant, the licensee shall, in all cases, state the cause of such discharge.

In the event of discharge from any cause other than that of "efflux of time," the licensee shall, in notifying such discharge to the Lord Lieutenant, send detailed particulars of the circumstances that led to his application to a Justice of the Peace for an order under section 13 of the Act of 1879. Whenever possible, notice of an intended application for discharge of a patient, duly signed by the licensee of the retreat, shall be sent, at least seven days before such application is made, to the Inspector, to the person by whom the last payment for the patient was made, and to one at least of the persons who signed the Statutory Declaration under which the patient was admitted to the retreat.

When a licensee receives notice that application is about to be made to procure the discharge of a patient under section 13 of the Act of 1879, he should furnish the Lord Lieutenant with an immediate report of any circumstances which he considers should properly be laid before the Judge, but which are likely to remain undisclosed unless he intervenes.

Inspection.

8. All parts of the retreat shall at all times be open to the Inspector, and shall be shown to him at his visitation, and every patient detained in the retreat shall be produced to him. The licensee shall give full and true information to the Inspector in reply to such inquiries as he may deem necessary, and lay before him all books, registers, lists, and documents by the Acts or hereby required to be kept, and at all times furnish him with copies of any entries which he may require.

The licensee and the medical attendant respectively shall, whenever required by the Inspector, furnish him with a special report upon the mental and bodily condition and conduct with reference to abstinence from intoxicating liquors, or otherwise, of any patient on the register of the retreat. The Inspector's annual report shall be a detailed and independent criticism of the working of each retreat during the year, and if the licensee neglects to provide facilities for employment, or allows the establishment to fall below a proper standard of discipline or efficiency, the Inspector shall report to this effect to the Lord Lieutenant, who at his discretion will consider the advisability of communicating with the Licensing Authority.

Employment.

9. The licensee shall submit to the Lord Lieutenant, with the other rules of the establishment, details of the kind of work to be required of the patients, and of the amount which shall be regarded as a task required by health, and of any punishments proposed for idleness and refusal to comply with such rules.

Inebriates being or becoming Insane.

10. If any patient admitted into or detained in the retreat, shall be found to be, or shall while in the retreat, become insane, the licensee shall immediately give notice thereof by letter marked "Urgent" to the Inspector, to the person by whom the last payment for such patient was made, and to one at least of the persons who signed the Statutory Declaration under section 10 of the Inebriates Act, 1879. He shall also, by giving notice to the relieving officer of the union or parish in which the retreat is situated, or by procuring an urgency order, take the necessary steps to the intent that the patient so being or becoming insane may forthwith be placed under proper care and control as a lunatic.

Separation of Sexes.

11. The licensee shall, in cases where patients of both sexes are received in a retreat, make due provision for the separation of the sexes at night, and at all but defined hours in the daytime.

Treatment.

12. The licensee shall give, when required by the Inspector, full information as to the medical or other curative treatment of the patients; but if the Inspector is dissatisfied with the methods adopted, the circumstances of each particular case shall be fully reported by him to the Lord Lieutenant, who, if he shall consider such course necessary, will make due representation to the Licensing Authority, directing their attention to the matter.

Visits of Friends.

13. Patients in a retreat may at all reasonable times be visited by their relatives and friends. Provided always, that if in any case the licensee shall think that the visit of any particular person or persons would at any particular time, or generally, be prejudicial to the patient proposed to be visited, or would be likely to hinder the cure of such patient, he may prohibit such visit.

In the case of a prohibited visit the licensee shall give his reasons for refusal, in writing, to the visitor, and an entry of such reasons shall be made in the "Journal," and a copy thereof sent to the Inspector within 24 hours.

The Inspector may at any time give an order, in writing under his hand, for the admission to any patient of any relative or friend of such patient of either sex (or of any medical practitioner or legal adviser, whom any such relative or friend of such patient shall desire to be admitted to the patient), and such order of admission may be for a single admission or for an admission for a limited number of times, or for admission generally at all reasonable times.

The licensee may, if he shall think fit, direct that interviews between patients and visitors of the opposite sex shall take place in the presence of an official or attendant of the retreat.

Patients' Letters.

14. The licensee shall deliver letters and parcels addressed to patients in his retreat, and shall post or forward all letters written by the patients of his retreat according to the intentions of the writers, except in cases in which he is authorized to open or detain them by Regulation approved by the Lord Lieutenant under Rule 19, post.

Provided always, that all letters written by a patient and addressed to the Lord Lieutenant, to any Judge of the High Court of Justice, to a County Court Judge, to the Local Authority or Clerk thereof, or to the Inspector, shall be forwarded unopened and without delay.

Public Houses.

15. A patient detained in a retreat shall not, without written permission from the licensee of the retreat, enter any public house or other house where intoxicating liquors are sold.

Intoxicating Liquors.

16. Without special written authority from the licensee or medical attendant of a retreat, no patient detained in a retreat shall take, have in his possession, administer to another patient similarly detained, or introduce, or cause to be introduced into a retreat, any intoxicating liquor, or sedative, narcotic, or stimulant drug or preparation.

Prosecutions.

17. It shall be the duty of the Inspector to report to the Lord Lieutenant any serious offence against the provisions of these Acts, or these Rules, which may be brought to the notice of the Inspector, with a view to take such action in relation thereto as the Lord Lieutenant may direct.

Attendants.

18. Every attendant and servant shall be duly informed of the offences specified in the Acts and of the penalties attached to the commission thereof. They shall also be furnished with a copy of the "Regulations and Orders" authorized by the Lord Lieutenant, and it shall be the duty of the licensee to prosecute every attendant offending against the Acts or these Rules, and in case of conviction, to dismiss the offender from his service.

Regulations and Orders.

19. "Regulations and Orders" (not inconsistent with these Rules) for the domestic arrangements of the retreat and the management and treatment of the inmates thereof shall, within one month from the granting of the license, be drawn up by the licensee, and by him be submitted to the Lord Lieutenant; and such "Regulations and Orders," when approved by the Lord Lieutenant, shall be adopted and strictly observed in the conduct of the establishment.

Approved—

DUDLEY,
Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor
of Ireland.

Dublin Castle, 3rd February, 1903.

APPENDIX A.

Form No. I.

Application for Licence of Retreat.

THE INFIRMITY ACT, 1879 TO 1899.

To the County (or Borough) Council [as the case may be].

I, the undersigned, hereby apply for a licence for the house described below, as a retreat for the reception of female [or male, or male and female] persons, being inmates within the meaning of the above-mentioned Acts, to be detained and treated as patients therein.

And I, the undersigned, undertake to reside in this house and give my personal attention to the management, care, employment, and treatment of the patients.

I also undertake to give two months' notice to the Council and the Lord Lieutenant if I shall determine to resign this licence or not to apply for its renewal.

I also undertake not to apply for a transfer of this licence without previous notice to the Lord Lieutenant.

(Signed) Name,
Address,
Description,

(Witness) Name,
Address,
Description,

House to be described with the following [among other] particulars; and a plan on a scale of not less than one-eighth of an inch to a foot to accompany the description, and be referred to therein:—

- (a) Dimensions of every room.
- (b) Arrangements for separation of sexes.
- (c) Quantity and nature of land available for exercise and recreation or employment of patients.
- (d) Descriptions of work provided for patients, and arrangements made for directing and supervising work.
- (e) Extent of Applicant's interest in the house.

RULES.

1. An application may include two or more houses belonging to the same person or persons, provided no one of the houses is separated from another or others of them otherwise than by land in the same occupation and by a road, or in either of those modes.

2. The application is to be made not less than thirty days before the meeting at which it is to be considered.

3. The Clerk of the Local Authority is to give notice of the application having been made, by advertisement published in a newspaper circulating in the district of the Local Authority six days at least before the meeting at which the matter will be considered.

Form No. II.

Licence.

THE INFIRMITY ACT, 1879 TO 1899.

County [or Borough] of [] This is to certify that in pursuance of the above-mentioned Acts the [County Borough] Council of the County [or Borough] of [] upon the application of A.B., a copy of which application is referred to this licence, have licensed, and do hereby license the said A.B. to use the house described in that application for the reception of [] persons, being inmates, as follows: namely, [] male [or female], or male and female patients for [] calendar months from this date.

Dated this [] day of []

(Signed)

Clerk of the Local Authority.

RULES.

1. A fee of ten shillings is to be paid for the licence in addition to stamp duty and expenses referred to in section 14 of the Act of 1879.

2. The Clerk of the Local Authority, within ten days after a licence has been granted, is to give notice of the granting thereof by advertisement published in a newspaper circulating in the district of the Local Authority, and is to send a copy of the licence to the Lord Lieutenant.

FORM No. III.

Request for Reception into Retreat.

THE INSURANCE ACTS, 1879 TO 1899.

To

I, the undersigned, hereby request you to receive me as a patient in your retreat at _____; in accordance with the above-mentioned Acts, and I undertake to remain therein for _____ at least, unless sooner duly discharged, and to conform to the regulations for the time being in force in the retreat.

Signature of Applicant

The above-named _____ signed this application in my presence, and at the time of his [or her] so doing satisfied myself that he [or she] was a person to whom the Insurance Act, 1879, applies, and I stated to him [or her] the effect of this application, and of his [or her] reception into the retreat, and he [or she] appeared perfectly to understand the same.

Dated this _____ day of _____
Justice of the Peace for the County [or Borough] of _____
Applicant's Name in full,
Address,
Description,

FORM No. IV.

Request for Retention in Retreat.

THE INSURANCE ACTS, 1879 TO 1899.

To

I, the undersigned, hereby request you to retain me as a patient in your retreat at _____, in accordance with the above-mentioned Acts, and I undertake to remain therein for _____ at least, unless sooner duly discharged, and to conform to the regulations for the time being in force in the retreat.

Signature of Applicant,

The above-named _____ signed this application in my presence, and at the time of his [or her] so doing I stated to him [or her] the effect of this application and of his [or her] reception into the retreat, and he [or she] appeared perfectly to understand the same. I was [We were] also satisfied by the certificate of [His Majesty's Inspector or Medical Witness], that the further detention is likely to be of benefit to the patient.

Dated this _____ day of _____
Justice of the Peace for the County [or Borough] of _____
Applicant's Name in full,
Address,
Description,

FORM No. V.*

Request for Re-admission into Retreat.

THE INSURANCE ACTS, 1879 TO 1899.

To

I, the undersigned, hereby request you to re-admit me as a patient in your retreat at _____, in accordance with the above-mentioned Acts, and I undertake to remain therein for _____ at least, unless sooner duly discharged, and to conform to the regulations for the time being in force in the retreat.

Signature of Applicant,

The above-named _____ signed this application in my presence, and at the time of his [or her] so doing I stated to him [or her] the effect of this application, and of his [or her] reception into the retreat, and he [or she] appeared perfectly to understand the same. I was [We were] also satisfied by the certificate of [His Majesty's Inspector or Medical Witness] that another period of detention is likely to be of benefit to the patient.

Dated this _____ day of _____
Justice of the Peace for the County [or Borough] of _____
Applicant's Name in full,
Address,
Description,

*This form must only be used when the applicant has been detained in a retreat under the Acts within the five years immediately preceding the date of the present application.

Form No. VI.
Statutory Declaration in View of Admission.
THE INSURANCE ACTS, 1879 to 1899.

We,
 solemnly, solemnly, and sincerely declare that
who is an applicant for admission into the
is an Insured within the meaning of the Insurance Act, 1879,* and we severally make this
solemn declaration, conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the Statutory
Declarations Act, 1835.

Taken and declared severally at
in the County of _____
this _____ day of _____ 19____ }
Before me
(a.) J.P. for the County or Borough of _____
(b.) a Commissioner of Oaths
To be signed by two friends of the patient before a Magistrate or a Commissioner.

Form No. VII.
THE INSURANCE ACTS, 1879 to 1899.

Discharge.

42 and 43 Vict., ch. 19, sect. 12.

I hereby, on the request in writing of
Licence of the Retiree known as _____, grant discharge from
under the provisions of the above Acts to _____ for the
following reasons:—

Dated this _____ day of _____, at _____
in the county of _____
Justice of the Peace for the _____ of _____

Form No. VIII.
THE INSURANCE ACTS, 1879 to 1899.

Leave of Absence.

42 and 43 Vict., ch. 19, sect. 13.

I hereby grant leave of absence to
patient at present detained under the provisions of the above Acts, in the Retreat known as _____,

The retiresman is granted at the request of the Licence,
and, unless sooner revoked, shall remain in force for a period not exceeding
under the following conditions, viz. :—

(1.) The said _____ shall abstain entirely
(2.) The said _____ shall reside with

who undertakes to be responsible for the patient, and communicate immediately with the Licence
of the Retreat should he [or she] escape or refuse to be restrained from drinking intoxicating
liquors.

(3.) On notice of revocation of this Leave of Absence the said _____
shall forthwith return to the Retreat.

Dated this _____ day of _____
Justice of the Peace for the _____ of _____

* An "Habitual Drunkard" (or Insolute) is defined in the Act of 1879 as meaning a person who is by reason of
habitual intemperance detested of intoxicating liquor as being dangerous to himself or himself or to others, or incapable of
managing himself or himself and his or her affairs. The Lord Lieutenant is advised that "intoxicating liquor" may
include liquors other than such, if their habitual intemperance one brings the consumer into the condition of an
"Habitual Drunkard."

APPENDIX C.

EXTRACTS FROM THE PUBLISHED REPORTS OF THE MANAGING
COMMITTEE OF THE LODGE RETREAT.

YEAR 1903-3.

A year has elapsed since we saw our three years' hopes and aims attained, and our Home opened for the reception of patients. Our Treasurer's report for last year has already told how, by the kindness of our Branches and friends—of whom Messrs. Brown, of Donoughmore, by their generous subscription of £150 led the way—we have been enabled to furnish our Home without touching the capital in our trustees' hands. Since then other generous friends have helped—Mrs. Eason of Dublin, by her own subscription of £5, and with the additional £5 as the year's result of the Rathgar Coffee Barrow, enabling us to provide a piano. Gifts of books, magazines, and pictures from other friends have been most helpful, and as you will have seen in *Rehearsal*, subscriptions still continue coming in, but our expenditure has been heavy. Enclosing the grounds was a serious outlay, and the garden also required a great deal spent on it to make it productive. We still require a harmonium, sewing machine, and telephone attachment in rapidly becoming a necessity, all of which will add to our expenses.

Since our first patient came to us in the month of June, we have had fifteen patients for different terms—one or two would not remain, and we could not insist on their staying; others only came for a short period. One, a young married woman, who was only three months in our care, has, I am thankful to say, remained sober ever since, and has made home possible once more for her husband and children.

We are now certified by Government, so that any patients coming to us will be obliged to remain during the period for which they have signed; and their fees, with the work done by them not only in the home but in the workroom, will, I hope, go far to reduce the sum required to be raised each year by our Branches for the support of the Home. Here let me say how much I wish each Branch would make itself responsible for a stated sum yearly on which our Executive Committee could depend. If one lady in each Branch would undertake the raising of this money our object would be obtained without a burden being laid on anyone. We have had now circulars printed, both for the public generally and also for medical men, and I shall be glad if each delegate will take some back to her own district with her, and distribute them; we think this is the least costly and at the same time most effective way of distributing them.

Our kind friend Dr. Leslie is most attentive, and I feel we can scarcely thank him enough for his interest and generous help in our work.

The number of patients may seem small, but our delegates must remember that they do not make even the fourth of the enquiries and applications received.

Many more would have been received but for this reason that entrance must be voluntary, and few can summon courage to give up what they consider their liberty for even six months. Pray God the day may soon come when these poor, frail sisters of ours will be obliged to come to places of safety and cure; and will we not all work and pray more strongly than ever that not only will the victims of strong drink be restrained by the power of the law, but that never and stronger laws may be passed curtailing the powers to sell this curse of our country, and the blighter of so many homes, and destroyer of so many souls.

YEAR 1903-4.

We have great cause for thankfulness at the result of two years' work in what we all felt to be a very arduous undertaking. All was unknown ground in the carrying out of our intentions of help and redemption, and looking back now, we can truly say, the Lord has helped and guided us.

During this time twenty-eight patients have passed into our Home, of this number eleven still are under our care, four of them are to be with us for one year each, one having signed for that period, and three others for an additional six months. We have been licensed by Government during the past year, and find it a great help in our work, as patients coming to us know they must remain, and therefore generally settle down at once. We feel it too soon to speak of results, but are thankful to say in only a very few cases have we heard of relapses after leaving our care, and these were of those patients who came to us unwillingly. Most of the patients are most thankful for the help, and all speak of the kindness of doctor and matron.

To Dr. Leslie our thanks are due for his unceasing interest in and attention to the patients. We have in Miss Clarke and her assistant, Miss McRoberts, most suitable, patient, and interested matrons; the whole tone is good and bright. We also must thank the deacons of various denominations, who aid us weekly in holding bright Gospel services with the patients.

I feel there is one disappointing phase, and that is the falling off of subscriptions. I had hoped our Branches would have felt that something depended on each, and even a small sum sent by each of our 73 Branches would have been a great lifting of the burden of expense. As it is only a few Branches sent in subscriptions this year, so that we have had to draw on our capital, which should not be, as soon we must build or buy a larger place than we have at present. May I impress upon you the necessity of considering this, as a necessary part of work for each Branch and member. I do not like to say much, all went so generous in the past, but if the work is to be done do let it be supported generously and freely.